

LATINER FORECAST — PARIS: 13-8 (22-45). Tomorrow variable. 30°. LONDON: Overcast. Temp. variable. ROME: Variable. 20°. NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 10°. WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

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36

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PARIS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1974

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GABR—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger wearing "kufia and agal" Arab on visit to Jordan city of Petra. Man at left was not identified.

Associated Press

Period of Creativity or Disarray

Kissinger Sees New Historic Era

James Reston
STON, Oct. 13 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger sees the nations of the now "delicately poised" of a new historic era the next decade will "one of the great periods of human creativity or the of extraordinary dis-

obligations of their own or if they simply rely on the rest of the world's producer to solve their problems on an annual basis.

"Countries that will not participate," he added in what seemed to be a message to Moscow and Peking, "should not then ask necessarily equal rights to participate" in purchases of reserve stocks...

Mr. Kissinger also discussed his regrets of the last five and a half years since he came to the White House.

"What I regret," he said, "is that so much of the time had to be spent on the Vietnam war. If we could have got that behind us more rapidly, we could have brought the more positive side of our foreign policy to the fore at

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

stocks..."

The secretary apparently also regrets, though he did not say so explicitly, that he was too willing to accept the political status quo.

Commenting on his talks with King Faisal on the oil issue with King Faisal, Mr. Kissinger said:

"His majesty's stand regarding this subject was constructive and enlightening. We found the policy of Saudi Arabia to be on a straight and strong path."

On prospects for a Middle East peace, Mr. Kissinger said that there could be no "unilateral agreement—it must be agreed upon by all parties."

Mr. Kissinger began this seven-day Middle East trip last Wednesday in Cairo.

Although Mr. Kissinger has said that he has been "encouraged" by the progress achieved so far on this trip, newsmen were told that he found the situation in the Arab world much more complicated than he had anticipated when he departed from Washington Tuesday night.

Several Americans in Mr. Kissinger's party expressed the view that any definite announcement about the next stage of the talks, and how they would be carried out, would have to await the meeting in Rabat, Morocco, on Oct. 26 of Arab chief of state.

Apparently, Mr. Sadat, the main political figure in the Arab world in favor of negotiations, wants to secure the endorsement of the other Arab leaders for the next round of talks.

Ready to Cooperate

Mr. Muller said his government was ready for economic cooperation with the new black authorities in neighboring Mozambique and with whatever administration would be established in Angola.

A reliable source said Mr. Muller had confidential contacts with unidentified black Africans during his stay in New York for the first part of the current UN General Assembly session. But the foreign minister declined to comment on this.

We must be satisfied with what they will decide," Mr. Muller said. "And the United Nations must be satisfied as well."

The South African group in the General Assembly is encountering hostility from many other delegations, and is concerned with a drive, spearheaded by African states, to oust it. Mr. Muller

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

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and China do not accept

the same.

George C. Wilson

INGTON, Oct. 13 (WP).—Government and industry believe Mexico has oil formations on land in the Gulf of Mexico. reported Friday that this oil, if exported to the States, could help break of the Middle East oil cartel. Ford is expected to this urgent topic when he with Mexican President overnment on Oct. 21. All-State Department officials s was not the reason for the meeting in the ace.

inary estimates are that fields some 800 south of Houston contain 30 billion barrels of high-grade oil—double the amount to be under Alaska's Slope.

ever, Mexican officials the reported magnitude of the fields. A high Mexican government official called reports "an absolute exaggeration." A senior Mexican govt. official denied yesterday the fields were as large as American sources have re-

like those of the Persian Gulf. As much as we would like it to be true, our findings are nowhere near that scale."

However, U.S. industry sources estimate that three fields that already have proved rich in oil will boost Mexico's exports of oil from 200,000 barrels a day in 1975 to almost 2 million barrels a day by 1980 and will hold at that level for three years before starting to decline.

The Alaskan North Slope is ex-

pected to start producing oil in 1977 and rise eventually to 2 million barrels a day.

Mexico, which nationalized its oil industry in 1938, had been im-

porting crude oil from Venezuela until four months ago. Since

August, Mexico has been export-

ing 35,000 barrels a day to the

United States, as well as 15,000 barrels of fuel oil and 10,000 barrels of diesel oil.

Mexico's projected export rate

of nearly 3 million barrels daily by 1980 would comprise a third of the oil the United States is importing now to meet its daily

Kissinger, Israelis in Agreement

'Principles' Set For Negotiations

By Bernard Gwertzman

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, Oct. 13 (NYT).—U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that he had achieved agreement with Israeli leaders on "the principles and procedures" that might be followed in the next round of Arab-Israeli negotiations.

In a statement made at Tel Aviv's Ben Gurion Airport before flying to Saudi Arabia this afternoon, Mr. Kissinger provided no further details on this apparent understanding reached during talks last night and this morning in Jerusalem.

But newsmen aboard Mr. Kissinger's Air Force 707 were told that the "principles" would essentially provide that any agreement between Egypt and Israel or between Jordan and Israel would have to include further territorial concessions by Israel in return for political moves by the Arabs that would improve Israel's security.

These principles have been stated before by both Israeli and U.S. officials as the logical goals of the next stage of the negotiations. The reason Mr. Kissinger publicly declared that such an "agreement" was achieved with Israel was not so much to state a fairly obvious fact but to remove doubt in the minds of some Arab leaders that Israel genuinely wanted to negotiate further steps toward a settlement.

After reviewing the situation in the Middle East tonight with King Faisal here—and discussing U.S. concern about oil prices—Mr. Kissinger flew on to Cairo, where he will meet with President Anwar Sadat tomorrow morning to discuss the results of his talks in Israel, Jordan and Syria.

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Mexico's projected export rate

of nearly 3 million barrels daily by 1980 would comprise a third of the oil the United States is import-

ing now to meet its daily

consumption of 16 million barrels of crude oil and refined products. Imports averaged 5.5 million barrels a day for the four-week period ended Sept. 20, according to the Federal Energy Adminstration.

There are question marks hanging over Mexico's oil fields, which in the states of Tabasco and Chiapas. Will the Mexican govern-

ment develop them at full speed or start out slowly?

It could call them a "Me."

Antonio David Jaime, director of the Petex oil monopoly, told reporters in Mexico City, "We cannot have an accurate estimate of reserves until 1985, but I believe the find is the richest yet in the country."

One American oil company

geologist who has been analyzing

intelligence about the fields said that the yields of test wells plus the geological formations along Mexico's Gulf Coast look exciting enough to be another Persian Gulf of petroleum.

The anonymous Mexican official

who is close to President

Echeverria, said, however, "Our findings are nowhere near that scale."

While he would not give details

on their size, he said, "Mexico

has nothing to hide. It's false to

say that our reserves are anything



STEPPING DOWN—Leon Jaworski, with his wife, in New York Saturday after he announced that he was resigning the post of special prosecutor in Watergate case.

Calls Office's Work Almost Finished

Jaworski Resigns as Prosecutor

By William Chapman
and George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (WP).—The special Watergate prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, submitted his resignation yesterday, saying that most of the legal work in his office had been completed.

The man who supervised prosecution of Nixon administration aides and fought in court for the tape-recorded conversations that led to Mr. Nixon's resignation was succeeded by Mr. John Mitchell and

William Ruckelshaus, who will resign

some might oppose Mr. Ruth's succession.

The White House gave no indication whether it would accept or reject Mr. Jaworski's suggestions.

"The President feels very deep gratitude to Mr. Jaworski for his devoted service in office," Mr. Nease said. "The President

realizes that Mr. Jaworski accepted this appointment at a very critical time and at extreme personal sacrifice to himself."

But the resignation surprised and dismayed congressional investigators of the Watergate scandal while producing praise

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Court Documents Show

Company Had Political Fund, Official of Northrop Admits

By Henry Weinstein

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 13 (NYT).—A vice-president of the Northrop Corp. has admitted in a deposition that the defense contractor maintained a secret political slush fund of up to \$1.5 million, according to documents filed in U.S. District Court here last week.

The fund was used in a number of campaigns, including Richard Nixon's presidential races in 1968 and 19

Referendum Due Sunday

Swiss at Odds Over Proposal To Evict 500,000 Foreigners

By John A. Callcott

GENEVA, Oct. 13 (UPI)—Valentin Oehen, 45, son of a Swiss cheesemaker, is a reserve major in the army, a member of parliament and the president of a splinter party called the National Action Against Over-Foreignization of People and Homeland.

And almost single-handedly he has frightened Switzerland's government, political parties,

churches, business and trade unions.

Last year Mr. Oehen rounded up the 50,000 signatures needed to require a national referendum.

So next Sunday, the Swiss will go to the polls on the demand by Mr. Oehen and his party that more than half a million foreigners be evicted from Switzerland by 1978.

The country has a total population of some 6.8 million and roughly one-sixth, or 1.1 million, are foreigners.

Mr. Oehen argues that Switzerland cannot take care of more than five million people, and therefore the foreigners have to go.

For the past month every member of the Swiss Cabinet has been out on weekends, warning of the effects if Mr. Oehen's platform is adopted.

They warned that the economy would collapse and hundreds of businesses would go bankrupt overnight.

Hotels and restaurants, staffed mainly by Italians and Spaniards, would have to close—not to mention barbershops.

Nelio Celio, a former president of Switzerland, established the Swiss Action Committee Against the Eviction of 500,000 Foreigners.

For one thing, this committee declared in nationwide newspaper advertisements, such a move would be "inhuman."

The result would be to brutally evict 500,000 human beings whom we invited to our country to work for us and who have to a great extent given us our prosperity."

It is not what Mr. Soares said and Bentena to whom the story is attributed, did not transmit from Lisbon these final paragraphs purporting to report this statement by Mr. Soares. These paragraphs were taken from another who served as reporter and added without attribution during the preparation of the article for publication.

The text of what Mr. Soares actually said, according to the embassy, was: "Each territory under colonial domination is a separate case and a solution must be found with realism and imagination for each case. Angola is obviously a special case and will have to be treated as such by the Portuguese government. In view of the various interests involved, it is naturally a more complex case. We are engaged in confidential negotiations with the various liberation movements and we are in touch with the different governments of this part of Africa... and even the OAU. A plan was evolved under Gen. Antônio del Spínola's presidency to form a coalition government. This plan is a study that is going to continue."

The minister went on to say that the process of self-determination would always have to lead to total independence, the embassy reports.

Italy Senate Chief Is Said to Report Party Talks Fail

ROME, Oct. 13 (Reuters)—Senate president Giovanni Spadolini tonight reported to President Giovanni Leone that he had not found a way to reconcile the differences between potential partners in a new center-left government, informed sources said.

A communiqué from the presidential palace said the two men discussed Mr. Spadolini's three days of "exploratory" talks to sound out the political parties but gave no details of his report.

Officials said the President would make decisions tomorrow on the results of the meeting.

Informed sources said the Senate president had not found a way of reconciling the differences between the Social Democrats and the Socialists on relations with the Communist party, and between the Christian Democrats and the Socialists on economic policy.

A coalition of the three parties and the Republicans party broke down on Oct. 3, when Premier Mariano Rumor, a Christian Democrat, resigned.

S.W. Africa Stand Eased

(Continued from Page 1) representatives of black liberation movements that are outlawed in South Africa.

For the first time, the South African delegation to the United Nations this year includes non-whites. They are Paramount Chief Kaiser Matatane, Dr. Munsamy Naidoo and Daniel Ulster.

The United Nations commissioner for Namibia, Sean MacBride of Ireland, who last week won a Nobel Peace Prize, said he expected Namibia to be free from South African rule "in one to three years."

Partition Proposed

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 13 (AP)—A partition of South West Africa in which whites would control two-thirds of the territory is being proposed by a top government official, the Sunday Times reported. The plan envisages an independent white state and a number of independent or semi-independent black states.

The newspaper said the plan is being put forward by Jamie de Wet, commissioner-general for the indigenous peoples of South West Africa.

Mr. Wilson plans to go on television tomorrow to outline a program to "bring the country through to economic security."

Mr. Wilson's Labor government is expected to have little problem in Parliament passing its measures—which include taxing the rich "until the pipes squeak," nationalizing key industries and renegotiating Britain's participation in the Common Market.

Although Labor won only a three-seat majority in the 435-seat House of Commons, defections from party ranks are rare in British politics and Mr. Wilson can count on some support from one or another of the splinter parties.

Final party standings in the general election were: Labor, 319

seats; Conservative, 277; Liberal, 13; Scottish Nationalist, 11; Ulster Unionist, 10; Welsh Nationalist, 3; Social Democratic and Labor Party, 1; Independent, 1.

The independent white and black states would either form a confederation or the white-ruled state would line up with South Africa and the black-ruled states could decide their own form of government, the newspaper said.

"When one looks at the process of growing up," he said, "it is largely a process of learning one's limits, that one is not immortal," the agency said today.

Where next?

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881091**BUD**Duna Inter-Continental
128-000 Budapest**BUH**Inter-Continental Bucharest
140-400 & 137 040**GVA**Intercontinental Geneva
346091**HEL**Inter-Continental Helsinki
441331**LON**The Portman Inter-Continental
486-5844 London**PAR**Inter-Continental Paris
260-3780**PRG**Inter-Continental Prague
653-41/9. Open 1975.**RUH**Riyadh Inter-Continental
34500. Open 1975.**THR**Inter-Continental Tehran
635021/9 & 636021/9**VIE**Inter-Continental Vienna
56-36-11**ZAG**

Esplanade Inter-Continental

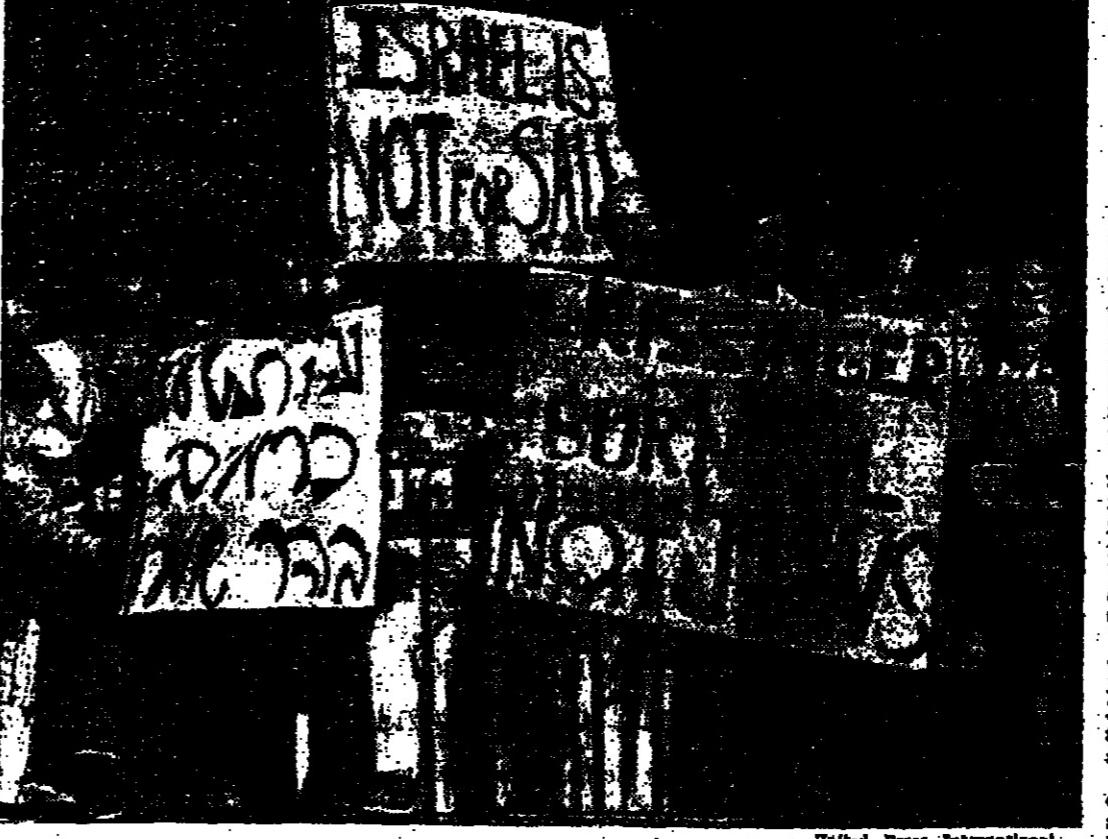
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Where else?



SIGNS IN JERUSALEM. Some of the crowd of 8,000 that gathered in Jerusalem Saturday to protest the policies of visiting U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Period of Creativity or Disarray

Kissinger Sees World Entering a New Era

(Continued from Page 1) in his first five years, even if this meant aiding authoritarian governments whose internal policies he detested.

Now, I think that as a country we've gone through this. We were immature in the sense that we thought the definition of goals was almost the equivalent of their realization. Then we went to the opposite extreme, and I think from this point of view the Kennedy period is likely to be seen as the end of an era rather than as the beginning of one: the last great flowering of the native version of American idealism.

For years, the annual foreign policy reviews by President Nixon, issued under the guidance of Mr. Kissinger, emphasized that the United States gave precedence to American ideals. But after observing the fate of the military regimes of Portugal and Greece, he seems now to be having some second thoughts.

Policy discussion. In the State Department, he explained, still began with analysis of American interests before getting to tactics. But he added that "pragmatism unrelated to a purpose becomes totally self-destructive."

Sudden Change.

"One of the troubles of the Western societies," he added, "is that they are basically satisfied with the status quo, so that when you have governments like the previous government in Portugal and the previous government in Greece, the tendency is not to change it. I think that's a mistaken conception. The political base erodes invisibly and then when the change occurs suddenly, there is no real base for a democratic, liberal, humane evolution—or at least it can be put together with great difficulty."

Mr. Kissinger seemed particularly interested in the relationship of policy to politics and public opinion.

In foreign policy, he said, the most difficult issues were those whose necessity could not be proved when the decisions were made. He often had to act on assessments that were guesses. Measures to avoid catastrophes could almost never be proved. For that reason it was essential for leaders to have a certain amount of support from the people, but in the last decade—a time of assassinations, the Vietnam war and Watergate—it was difficult to establish this "relationship of confidence."

"There is undoubtedly a profound disillusionment in America with foreign involvement in general," he said. "We have carried the burden for a generation. In fact, if you go back to the beginning of World War II, it doesn't seem to end."

"Most programs have been sold to Americans with the argument that they would mean an end to exertion. Now we have to convince Americans that there will never be an end to exertion. That's a very difficult problem."

Personal Attacks.

He seemed worried about the personal bitterness of some of America's foreign policy debates. It was hard to put forward a conception that did not immediately get ripped apart by an attack on personal motives. He remarked, so it was possible that he could fail to win effective support for the kind of foreign policy America and the world deserved.

"I don't think that those in key positions at this particular moment have any real choice," he added. "At a minimum, we have to tell the American people what we think is needed. If they do not agree, at least they will know 10 years from now, if there is a catastrophe, what happened."

The secretary was hopeful on many points, however. He thought there was perhaps more "stability" now than a decade ago, but also more opportunities for progress toward a better world order, partly because the problems of food, fuel and money were no serious that they could no longer be avoided.

But Mr. Kissinger said he was troubled because of the importance of completing the work in a way that wins public confidence.

He said this would have been assured as long as the man was one with the public reputation of Mr. Cox or Mr. Jaworski, or if Mr. Ruth was the choice.

Mr. Ruth, 48, is a criminal justice specialist who described his experience as deputy Watergate prosecutor as "very depressing, a job that had to be done."

He is a native of Philadelphia and a cum laude graduate of Yale College and the University of Pennsylvania Law School.

Libya-India Oil Pact.

BEIRUT, Oct. 13 (UPI)—Libya and India have signed in Tripoli an agreement under which India would buy a quantity of Libyan crude oil during 1975 and provide Libya with oil technicians. Libya's official Arab Revolution news agency said today.

that one cannot achieve everything—and then to draw from that realization the strength to set great goals nevertheless.

Now, I think that as a country we've gone through this. We were immature in the sense that we thought the definition of goals was almost the equivalent of their realization. Then we went to the opposite extreme, and I think from this point of view the Kennedy period is likely to be seen as the end of an era rather than as the beginning of one: the last great flowering of the native version of American idealism.

When he leaves his present job, Mr. Kissinger said, depends on several factors: on the confidence of President Ford, "about which I have no problem," the degree of congressional support and the degree of public support.

If the debate becomes too partisan, he said, "then I would have to look at the situation again, and I do not believe anybody is indispensable or should develop a policy that makes him indispensable."

The secretary seemed troubled about the charges that he had been deeply involved in the CIA operations in Chile. An intelligence operation was essential to a great power, he said, but there was "a serious problem" when it becomes "operational and attempts to affect political events in other parts of the world."

In the foreign field, he made the following points:

• The current policy for the United States in relation to the Soviet Union and China was one of "astounding honesty with both of them so that neither believes us to be strictly controlled by the executive and, to the degree possible, by Congress."

Looking toward the end of the century, he said he hoped that the United States, Western Europe and Japan would have found a formula, not just for overcoming current economic crises, but for developing common policies to deal with common problems. The non-Communist and Communist worlds should finally have seen war as inconveniences and greatly reduced the cost of military arms, he said, and hopefully, the developing countries would have gained a great deal more confidence and economic security.

This was obviously not his favorite subject and he left it with the observation that there was a "gray area" between "the exercise of diplomacy and the use of force" and that it had to be strictly controlled by the executive and, to the degree possible, by Congress.

He was hoping it wasn't so, Sen. Sam Ervin Jr., D-NC, said.

The chairman of the now-defunct Senate Watergate committee, he described Mr. Jaworski as "a very fine lawyer."

Sen. Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, who was a member of the committee, also expressed surprise and said, "I think his departure will be a great loss."

A Republican member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Sen. Charles Mathias of Maryland, said, "The republic owes a great debt to Leon Jaworski. He assumed the responsibility of special prosecutor at a time when Archibald Cox was a fallen hero and when it was doubted that anyone could fill his place."

Mr. Cox said, "I don't think the job is finished." Reached at Cambridge University in England, where he is spending a year as a visiting professor, Mr. Cox cited the "very important" trial and the "very important" final report which the office of special prosecutor is to write, according to Associated Press.

Mr. Cox praised Mr. Ruth "very highly" and expressed "great confidence" in his ability.

Samuel Dash, who was chief counsel of the Watergate committee, said the reassignment was "terribly disappointing." Mr. Dash said that Mr. Jaworski had "performed nobly and with the highest dedication." He praised Mr. Ruth as "one of the most brilliant, able young lawyers in the country" and a man unequalled in professionalism and integrity.

But Mr. Dash said he was troubled because of the importance of completing the work in a way that wins public confidence.

He said this would have been assured as long as the man was one with the public reputation of Mr. Cox or Mr. Jaworski, or if Mr. Ruth was the choice.

Maybe, he said, he could be more "reflective" about these big events some years from now.

Al-Ahram said the honor was given to Mr. Ruth for his "excellent performance of his mission with the Soviet experts in Egypt."

The filing does not other than the \$10,000 Nixon campaign receive much money went to each candidate who were beneficiaries of the fund. They also it to Pierre Salinger, 1964 Democrat candidate for senator in Illinois; George Murphy Republican who defeated Salinger in 1964, who also ran in his unsuccessful Senate campaign; Edmund G. Rossell, 1964 Democrat candidate for governor in California; and Edward H. Gurney, 1964 Democrat candidate for lieutenant governor.

As to the remainder of the money, Mr. Allen states, "to the documents, I received payments of \$478,125 into various campaigns between 1967 and 1973." Additionally, the

U.S. Remains on Use of Ports

**U.S. Statements on A-Arms
1 to Ease Japan Protests**

By Don Oberdorfer

"Oct. 13 (UPI).—Two worded U.S. declarations to the U.S.-security treaty have failed the political upsurge over weapons in Japanese ports.

Official American declaration quoting U.S. Secretary of State Robert S. McNamara and a press statement by Department spokesman say that the United States' consultation comes to Japan under the However, the statements say whether the United States brings nuclear weapons under some treaty or secret arrangement, they refuse recent U.S. national testimony by a rear admiral, Gene LaRocque, that nuclear weapons are used before U.S. warships leave ports.

LaRocque's testimony.

**Nobel Official
Firms Sato
ze 'Lobby'**

"Oct. 13 (UPI).—The United Nations today confirmed former Japanese ambassador to the United Nations earlier this year to receive awarding of the Nobel Prize to former Japanese

secretary of the Nobel Prize Committee, Toshiro Sato.

In front-page commentaries, all three of Tokyo's main circulation dailies said in last night's editions that the U.S. statements fall short of satisfying Japanese questions and apprehensions.

"Fundamentally nothing has changed," said Asahi Shimbun.

"We need to review the whole security treaty, not only the nuclear policy," said Mainichi Shimbun.

As long as doubts are not resolved, "it is inevitable that this will affect President Ford's planned visit to Japan (next month)," said the Yomiuri Shimbun.

Committee Hearings

Opposition lawmakers plan to question the government about nuclear weapons in committee hearings beginning tomorrow.

Three opposition parties, major trade unions and related organizations have announced plans for mass demonstrations on the nuclear weapons issue Oct. 21. "International Anti-War Day." Sponsors have announced that the demonstrations will also oppose Mr. Ford's visit to Japan.

In a memorandum attached to the 1960 security treaty, the United States pledged to consult Japan in advance before making "major changes in the deployment of United States armed forces, major changes in their equipment" and certain other matters. It has long been understood that the stationing of nuclear weapons here would require such prior consultation, and none has been asked.

Nevertheless, U.S. warships coming to local ports are believed to carry nuclear weapons. Seven months ago, a U.S. Navy seaman testified in his court-martial that the aircraft carrier Midway, to which he was assigned, carried nuclear weapons—but he was immediately silenced by the court before he could say more. The retired admiral's recent testimony strengthened the Japanese suspicions.

Nuclear Ship Dispute

"Oct. 13 (UPI).—Fishermen here want the government to compensate them for their loss of earnings during their campaign against Japan's first nuclear-powered ship, the Mutsu, which has been adrift off northern Japan for six weeks.

This is one of eight conditions they posed yesterday to allow the 8,350-ton Mutsu to return to its home port here. The vessel has been drifting aimlessly since radiation leaks were detected during its first sea trials.

**German Rightists
End Party Congress**

"Oct. 13 (AP).—The extreme right National Democratic party (NPD) today ended its two-day congress.

Party chief Martin Mussigius told the party's eighth congress yesterday that it was time to end the "falsehood" that the NPD was a group of radical rightists enemies of the constitution.

The congress, he said, had to take steps to rehabilitate the party.

The NPD is the successor of the outlawed Neo-Nazi Socialist Reich party.



COLD WORK—No, it's not the Abominable Snowman, it's Sergei Yatsenikov at a Soviet training camp preparing to lead a team on a North Pole expedition.

**U.S. Episcopal Bishops Meet,
May Back Women's Ministry**

"Oct. 13 (AP).—The House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church of the United States opened a six-day annual meeting today with the issue of women clergy off the agenda but in the minds of many.

A conference spokesman said that a majority of the 150 bishops are in favor of accepting women into the priesthood and could introduce a resolution calling for a general convention to change church law to admit women to the ministry.

The bishops are expected to take up the issue late in the week.

In August, the House of Bishops invalidated the ordination of 11 women priests by four U.S. bishops in Philadelphia. Two of the bishops are here. Charges have been filed in church courts against the four bishops.

3.2 Million Members

The House of Bishops acts as a legislative body of the 3.2-million-member church, which is a member of the Anglican Communion Church.

The Anglican Communion Church has said that the ordination of women is up to individual branches. The Hong Kong branch already has ordained two women.

The Rev. Tran Huu Thanh, leader of the largely Catholic group which has spearheaded much of the opposition in recent weeks, addressed more than 1,000 people at a church at Hoc Mon, about 10 miles northwest of Saigon.

At My Tho, 35 miles southwest of the capital, priests and opposition deputies supporting Father Thanh told a crowd that President Thieu should answer charges of corruption, work toward full implementation of the 1973 Paris peace agreements and release political prisoners.

The last demand was also made at the seminar at the headquarters of the Buddhist Youth Movement, which draws its main support from militants with a long tradition of opposition to successive governments.

Meanwhile, the Vietnamese Publishers Association, many of whose member-newspapers stopped publication yesterday to protest government press laws, issued a statement saying that "only with freedom of press, opinion and publication, which are among the people's fundamental rights, can social diseases and corruption be uprooted."

The Rev. Allison Cheek of Washington and the Rev. Carter Heyward of New York will celebrate the eucharist on Reformation Sunday, Oct. 27, at a special interdenominational service in New York City.

Mrs. Cheek said in a telephone interview today that several of the women have notified their bishops that they will begin performing their priestly functions at the New York service.

"We'd like to surface that way," she said, explaining that the event was being planned as a "celebration of women in ministry" and would include Roman Catholics as well as women from several Protestant churches.

Different Timetables

All of the 11 women ordained in Philadelphia "will function as priests but on different timelines and in different places," added Mrs. Cheek, who has a private practice as a counselor.

Miss Heyward, who is on a leave of absence this semester from her tutoring post at Union

Obituaries**Conductor Josef Krips, 72, Dies in Geneva**

"GENEVA, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—Austrian conductor Josef Krips, 72, died here today of lung cancer, a hospital spokesman said. Mr. Krips spent a half-century as a conductor at concert halls and opera houses in Europe and the United States.

The Vienna-born musician was a former conductor of the London Symphony Orchestra and the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra. He had conducted the Vienna State Opera and the Bel-

grade Opera and was director of the Vienna Court Orchestra.

His work as a conductor began in Germany in the 1920s but he gained wide acclaim when he played an important part in Austria's musical revival after World War II.

His work at the State Opera and Salzburg Festival won him renown and he toured many countries with the Vienna Phil-

than 1,200 Jews in occupied Poland and the Sudetenland, now part of Czechoslovakia, from deportation and death in the gas chambers of concentration camps.

Allan Cruckshank

"GAINESVILLE, Fla., Oct. 13 (AP).—Allan Cruckshank, 67, a noted ornithologist and nature photographer, died Friday in a Florida hospital of complications from a kidney operation. A member of the National Audubon Society staff for 37 years, Mr. Cruckshank wrote several books with his wife, Helen, and was honored by several Audubon societies for his contributions to birdwatching.

Lung Edema Killed Mrs. Niarchos

"PARIS, Oct. 13 (AP).—Tina Niarchos died of a lung edema due to unknown causes, the prosecutor's office announced yesterday after an autopsy.

Mrs. Niarchos, 45, wife of Greek ship owner Stavros Niarchos, died here Thursday. There had been conflicting reports about the cause of death. An edema is an abnormal accumulation of fluid.

No signs of violence were found, and the authorities issued a permit for Mrs. Niarchos to be buried.

Samples were taken from her liver and spleen to determine if any toxic materials caused the lung edema, the district attorney's office said. A toxicological examination could take weeks, sources said.

Guard Dog Too Effective

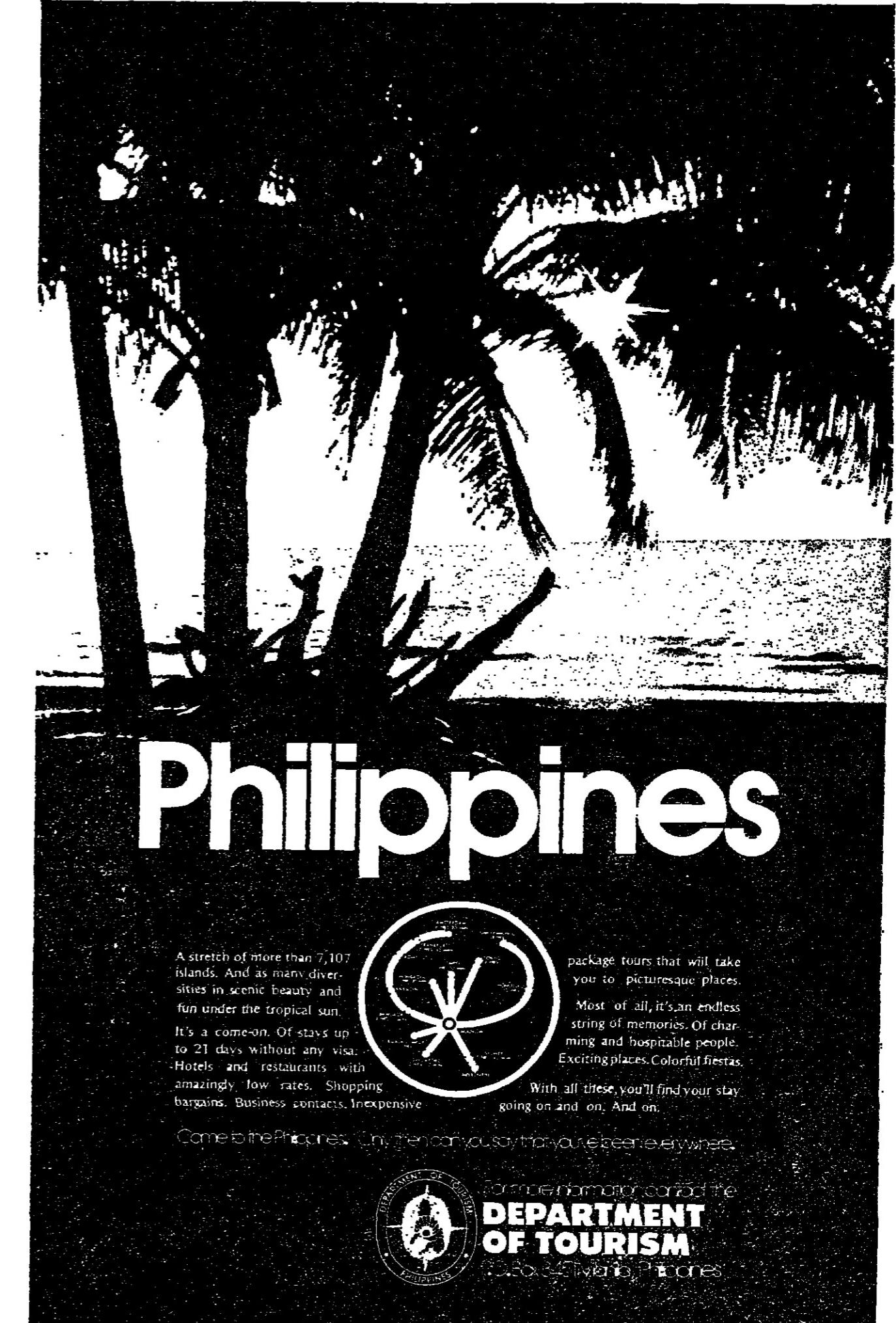
"CHESTER, England, Oct. 13 (Reuters).—Fraulein, a German shepherd that scared away a gang of bank robbers, has been banished from the bank at Willaston near here because officials fear she might also frighten off customers.

Fraulein, whose ferocity against the robbers won her master, bank messenger Jim Smith, a £100 (\$230) reward, was given her marching orders after police said:

"There's no doubt this dog put the fear of God into the raiders—it did the same to us when we went to the bank."

Moscow Chess Draw

"MOSCOW, Oct. 3 (AP).—Anatoly Karpov and Victor Korchnoi yesterday agreed to a draw for the ninth time in their world chess challengers' playoff. The draw came on the 80th move. It was the longest game of the 11 played thus far. Mr. Karpov has a 2-0 advantage. To win, a player must take five games.

**Philippines**

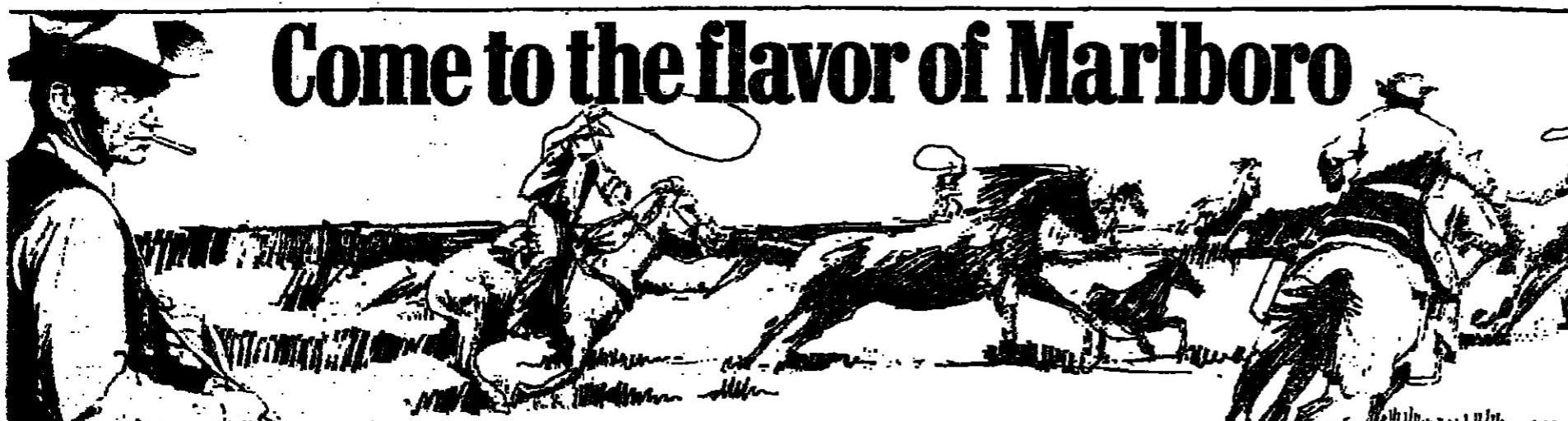
A stretch of more than 7,100 islands. And as many diversities in scenic beauty and fun under the tropical sun.

It's a come-on. Of stays up to 21 days without any visas. Hotels and restaurants with amazingly low rates. Shopping bargains. Business contacts. Inexpensive

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PHILIPPINES

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The number one selling cigarette in the world.



Protests From Squatters

'Underground' Resists New Dutch Metro

"Amsterdam is built upon wooden pilings and if those pilings should fall down, who would have to pay?"
—Dutch nursery rhyme.

By Jack Monet

AMSTERDAM (UPI)—This city is an engineering wonder. The beautiful buildings along the canals in the old city rest upon wooden pilings driven deep into a subsoil of marshy peat and sand. Now, some of the pilings are falling down, making way for a new engineering feat—a subway passing through the same muck.

The technical ingenuity involved is immense. So is the cost, financial and social.

Many Amsterdamers will appreciate the rapid transport that the subway, or Metro as it is called here, will provide when it starts operation in 1977. But many others already condemn the project as the "Dutch Concorde."



DOOMED—Buildings in path of Amsterdam's Metro. Open lot in foreground is where buildings already have been razed. Squatters use it to graze goats and have built structure at right foreground as goat shed with old church steeple atop it.

The Metro idea was conceived as the city center became increasingly congested with cars in the postwar period. There are an estimated 400 cars per 1,000 inhabitants in Amsterdam, a grim statistic in a city that takes pride in the pleasures of bicycling and water transport.

Costs Soar

When work began in 1970 on the first stage of the Metro, on the so-called Eastern Line running from the Central Railroad Station in the old city to a new suburb, Bijlmermeer, the expected cost for that line was 450 million guilders. Now, as a result of inflation and engineering problems, estimates of the cost run as high as 1.5 billion guilders (\$865 million).

"Paved with gold," an Amsterdam journalist remarked, adding that there is local suspicion that a primary motive for the Metro idea was the fact that

Amsterdam's great rival, Rotterdam, already has a subway.

City officials defend the project as the only possibility for quick and efficient transport and for a distant hope that cars can be banned from the city's center.

Although the Metro plan calls for other lines crisscrossing Amsterdam, there is little talk now about eventually building the other sections.

The Eastern Line is 11 miles long. Only 2 miles are underground. The remainder is elevated part of it running along an existing embankment of the national railroad.

Caisson Technique

An unusual construction technique is used for the underground section. Huge concrete caissons, hollowed out for the train tunnels and, where needed, for the station platforms and passages, are built on the surface. Then

the caissons—40 yards long, 10 yards high and wide, and weighing tens of thousands of tons—are sunk slowly into the ground and joined.

Each caisson has a chamber in the bottom in which men work in an atmosphere 13 times normal, to keep water out. High-pressure water jets loosen the soil below and pumps suck the material up, and thus the massive concrete block settles a few feet a day.

Just as in deep-sea diving, the laborers must enter a decompression chamber at the end of each work period to avoid the "bends."

This construction technique is used because of the high water content in the Amsterdam sub-soil, which rules out boring a tunnel. Another traditional construction method, digging a huge excavation pit and laying the tunnel, is unsuitable because water would run out of the adjacent subsoil, drying the wood pilings or otherwise damaging the foundation of neighboring buildings.

Houses Razed

Opposition to the Metro has risen as the costs have mounted and as buildings have been torn down to clear a path for the line. So far, about 200 buildings have been demolished, in a city that has a housing shortage. Another 50 buildings are to be razed in the Nieuw Markt area, where some of the structures date from the 17th century.

The Nieuw Markt area, just east of the red-light district, is an old workers' neighborhood and once was the city's Jewish quarter. The city optimistically cleared some of the buildings as much as five years ago, but protests and engineering problems have delayed Metro work in the area.

Many of the buildings have been occupied by squatters who have formed an "action group" to resist the subway, and are fixing up dilapidated structures in the area.

One of the squatters is a retired Arnhem town planner, Jan Lamspach, 52.

"The city has wanted to make this area look dead," Mr. Lamspach said. "That way there would be less opposition and the city could tear everything down. But we want to make clear that the neighborhood is abounding with life."

"Anywhere else, they would move in, kick you out and knock down the buildings," he added.

"But the police here are cool.

"Most of them are younger than I am, and this is the only place

I've seen where the police re-

cruitment ads ask if you can get along with people."

The squatters object to dormitory towns, such as the ones

that the Metro is to serve, bringing workers into offices in central Amsterdam.

"Work, recreation and living

should be mixed within the same

neighborhood, as they once were

here when there were small

tradesmen," Mr. Lamspach said.

"A neighborhood like that is

valuable in itself for the way

people live and work together,

knowing everyone on a first-

name basis.

Windows First

"That's the squatter scene,"

explained Ken Spence, 24, a Canadian musician and a squat-

ter, married to a Dutch woman.

"The first thing you do when

you move in is fix up the window.

As soon as the authorities see

that, they leave the building

alone."

"Anywhere else, they would

move in, kick you out and knock

down the buildings," he added.

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Standardizing Life

"The city wants to bring hotels

and office buildings in here after

the Metro is finished, killing the

neighborhood. If we did what

the officials want, get out, all

here when there were small

tradesmen," Mr. Lamspach said.

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Doubts Remain on Use of Ports

2 U.S. Statements on A-Arms Fail to Ease Japan Protests

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Oct. 13 (UPI)—Two cautiously worded U.S. declarations of adherence to the U.S.-Japan security treaty have failed to end the political uproar over nuclear weapons in Japanese ports.

The official American declarations, in a memo quoting U.S. Under Secretary of State Robert Agnew and a press statement by State Department spokesman Jim King, say that the United States keeps its consultation commitments to Japan under the treaty. However, the statements do not say whether the United States brings nuclear weapons to Japan under some treaty or secret arrangement, so they refute recent U.S. congressional testimony by a rear admiral, Gene LaRocque, that nuclear weapons are removed before U.S. warships visit Japanese ports.

Nobel Official Confirms Sato Prize 'Lobby'

OSLO, Oct. 13 (UPI)—The Nobel Institute today confirmed that a former Japanese ambassador to the United Nations visited Oslo earlier this year to advocate the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to former Japanese Premier Eisaku Sato.

The director of the Nobel Institute and secretary to the Nobel Peace Prize Committee, Tim Greve, told a national radio reporter that former Japanese UN Ambassador Toshiaki Kase flew into Oslo to suggest that Mr. Sato should be given the prize.

But Mr. Greve rejected press reports saying that certain circles in Japan had "put pressure" on the committee.

Not Abnormal

"There was quite a high activity, but not abnormally high," Mr. Greve, a former Foreign Ministry chief spokesman, said.

Last Tuesday the Nobel committee announced that Mr. Sato and former Irish Foreign Minister Sean MacBride would share the 1974 Nobel Peace Prize.

Erling Aarvik, a member of parliament and a member of the peace committee, told the radio he had also been visited by "a Japanese," who advocated Mr. Sato's candidacy. Mr. Aarvik added that he could not remember his name.

The statements from Mr. Greve and Mr. Aarvik were seen here as general confirmation of the content of a Washington Post Dispatch (IHT, Oct. 12-13) which revealed details of a massive pro-Sato campaign in connection with the prize.

Books of Speeches

According to the article, friends of Mr. Sato, including the president of the large Kajima construction concern in Japan, translated and printed an edition of 500 copies of Mr. Sato's "most peace-promoting speeches." It was never offered for public sale.

Mr. Greve said there is nothing unusual in the fact that special groups campaign for peace prize candidates. "There is a permanent office in the Netherlands campaigning for the candidacy of Brazilian Archbishop Dom Helder Camara, and in Buenos Aires, an organization campaigns for giving the peace prize to the late President Juan Peron," he said.

Spain Socialists Plan Alliance

PARIS, Oct. 13 (Reuters)—The Spanish Socialist party will form an alliance with all anti-Franco forces" in Spain, a leader of the party said here yesterday.

He said the Socialists, whose party is illegal in Spain and who were holding a three-day congress in suburban Seville, would join up practically and tactically with all those opposed to the government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco "in order to hasten the end of the dictatorship."

The party official, who came here from Spain for the meeting and asked not to be named, said he and his colleagues believed the end of Gen. Franco's rule was a matter of months because of his failing health.

Meanwhile, in Madrid the Board of Catholic Bishops said yesterday that police have illegally entered some of the capital's churches to rout workers holding labor meetings there.



COLD WORK—No, it's not the Abominable Snowman, it's Serguei Yatsenko at a Soviet training camp preparing to lead a team on a North Pole expedition.

U.S. Episcopal Bishops Meet, May Back Women's Ministry

OAXTEPEC, Mexico, Oct. 13 (UPI)—The House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church of the United States opened a six-day annual meeting today with the issue of women clergy off the agenda but in the minds of many.

A conference spokesman said that a majority of the 150 bishops were in favor of accepting women into the priesthood and could introduce a resolution calling for a general convention to change church law to admit women to the ministry.

The bishops are expected to take up the issue late in the week.

In August, the House of Bishops invalidated the ordination of 11 women priests by four U.S. bishops in Philadelphia. Two of the bishops are here. Charges have been filed in church courts against the four bishops.

32 Million Members

The House of Bishops acts as a legislative body of the 3.3-million-member church, which is a member of the Anglican Communion Church.

The Anglican Communion Church has said that the ordination of women is up to individual branches. The Hong Kong branch already has ordained two women.

The Right Rev. John Allin, Bishop of New York City, the presiding bishop at the meeting, is opposed to the ordination of women, the spokesman said.

Nevertheless, U.S. warships coming to local ports are believed to carry nuclear weapons. Several months ago, a U.S. Navy seaman testified in his court-martial that the aircraft carrier Midway, to which he was assigned, carried nuclear weapons—but he was immediately silenced by the court before he could say more. The retired admiral's recent testimony strengthened the Japanese suspicions.

Nuclear Ship Dispute

MUTSU, Japan, Oct. 13 (Reuters)—Fishermen here want the government to compensate them for their loss of earnings during their campaign against Japan's first nuclear-powered ship, the Mutsu, which has been adrift off northern Japan for six weeks.

This is one of eight conditions they pose yesterday to allow the 32,000-ton Mutsu to return to its home port here. The vessel has been drifting aimlessly since radiation levels were detected during its first sea trials.

German Rightists End Party Congress

MUNICH, Oct. 13 (AP)—The extreme right National Democratic party (NPD) today ended its two-day congress.

Party chief Martin Mussengut

told the party's eighth congress yesterday that it was time to end the "falseness" that the NPD was a group of radical rightist enemies of the constitution.

The congress, he said, had to take steps to rehabilitate the party. The NPD is the successor of the outlawed Neo-Nazi Socialist Reich party.

Moscow Marks Khrushchev Fall

MOSCOW, Oct. 13 (Reuters)—The Soviet Communist party today marked the 10th anniversary of Nikita Khrushchev's sudden fall from power with a thinly disguised attack on his memory.

He was ousted from the party and government leadership by a party Central Committee plenum Oct. 14, 1964, while he was vacationing on the Black Sea coast.

A long editorial in Pravda today hailed that plenum as a triumph for the true Leninist principles of party leadership, and it repeated the meeting's criticism of Mr. Khrushchev—but without mentioning his name.

Obituaries

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Tribalism and Independence

"We have reached the paradoxical position," Henry Kissinger said in a wide-ranging interview with The New York Times, "that at the moment when the need for cooperative action is greatest, the national and regional sense of identity has also grown." The secretary of state did not cite examples; much of his discussion related to the United States, and in his position it would have been unwise to be too specific about other countries. Nevertheless, the elections just ended in Britain provide a striking instance of the growth of both nationalism and regionalism.

It was preceded, most Britons agree, by a campaign in which public apathy and confusion was pronounced—and the voter turnout fell considerably short of the February count. But Labor won a real, if minuscule majority in Commons, and Labor is committed to renegotiation of the pact with the Common Market. This may not mean Britain's withdrawal from Europe—the Common Market structure could use some alteration, particularly with respect to agriculture—but the vote was a rebuke of the Conservatives who took the country into the market. Moreover, Labor has been, on the whole, more inward-looking than the Conservatives. This is perhaps because of the old association the Tories have with the empire; perhaps it is because Labor does not feel much intellectual affiliation with Continental governments. At any rate the British vote was not for any massive assumption of responsibilities across the Channel or beyond the seas.

Then there is the growth in the number

of Welsh and Scottish Nationalists in Commons—by no means decisive but indicative that even within the United Kingdom there are divisions based on national lines, and that Northern Ireland does not constitute the only problem in that area.

The British have a very serious problem of inflation, they have frictions of increasing seriousness among social and economic classes. But these cannot be wholly solved within Britain itself, nor does separation by the Scots or Welsh seem to offer anything promising to those portions of the economy. Tribalism, in Britain, can promise little that is constructive to those who hope to practice it, or to those outside the British Isles who may be affected by it. It would, of course, be wrong to single out Britain or the British elections as a special threat to the kind of collaboration that the world needs as it enters a decade that, in Mr. Kissinger's words, "could be one of the great periods of human creativity or it could be the beginning of extraordinary disarray." Much of Mr. Kissinger's concern was directed towards the role his own country would play, and the forces within it that will hamper constructive action.

Tribalism is by no means confined to Britain nor does it most destructive or selfish forms appear there. But the very fact of Britain's present power, the fruitful ideas it has spread through the world, give the current nationalism there an ominous sound. A sense of group identity gives comfort and strength to men and women in times of trouble. But unless that sense is wedded to much broader common interests, both will suffer.

Watergate Trial Jury

Just before noon on Friday, as he swore in 12 jurors, Judge John Sirica provided his answer to those who said that the Watergate cover-up defendants could not receive a fair trial before a District of Columbia jury. His answer, after eight days of questioning prospective jurors, was that an impartial jury had been selected. Whether he is right or not may eventually be tested in a higher court, but it is sufficient for the moment to assume he is right and to reflect on the tasks and the burdens that have been assigned those 12 jurors and six alternates.

The tasks are monumental. They must listen to weeks of testimony including, presumably, hours of tape recordings and determine, when it is all over, whether the prosecution has proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the five men on trial conspired to obstruct the administration of justice. Along the way, of course, they will have other decisions to make: Whether certain defendants committed perjury; whether certain defendants actually did obstruct justice in addition to conspiring to do so—or without conspiring to do so; and, above all, whom and what to believe.

That would be a difficult assignment in any trial. It is made particularly difficult in this one because of the stature of the defendants, the magnitude of the crimes with which they are charged, the repercussions that have already been caused by the events on which these criminal charges are based, and because of the widespread knowledge of what the facts are or what they are believed to be concerning those events.

It is this last point, of course, that has made the selection of the jury in this case so controversial and so tedious. Because the news media have reported so fully on all the steps leading up to this trial, almost everybody knows about the Watergate cover-up. From that fact, some observers promptly concluded that an impartial jury could never be found. What was wrong with this conclusion was that it is based on a misreading of the Constitution. The Constitution does not require jurors who have never heard

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Turkey: Still Ineligible

The virulent White House opposition to efforts by decisive majorities in both houses of Congress to suspend military aid to Turkey has no basis in either law or logic. President Ford's repeated threats to veto a bill requiring such a cutoff can only be seen as an attempt to block Congress from a meaningful role in the shaping of foreign policy and a move to fend off a blow at the prestige of Secretary of State Kissinger.

Turkey's massive mid-August military assault on Cyprus—as distinguished from its limited intervention after the Athens-directed coup in July—clearly violated the terms on which American military aid is provided. Under the law, any country using such aid for purposes other than those specified—internal security, legitimate self-defense, regional and collective defense activi-

ties consistent with the United Nations Charter—is "immediately ineligible for further assistance."

American congressional and public outrage over Turkey's action ought to be a help, rather than a hindrance, for Kissinger if he is serious about trying to persuade Ankara of the necessity of concessions.

Obviously, Turkey will deeply resent a suspension of aid; but the cutoff will be only temporary if progress can be made toward a Cyprus settlement. The Turks, always shrewd judges of their security, are not likely to move into the Soviet orbit to protest the suspension.

In any event, the law is clear and it should be obeyed. Congress should stick to its guns on the military aid issue—veto or no veto.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

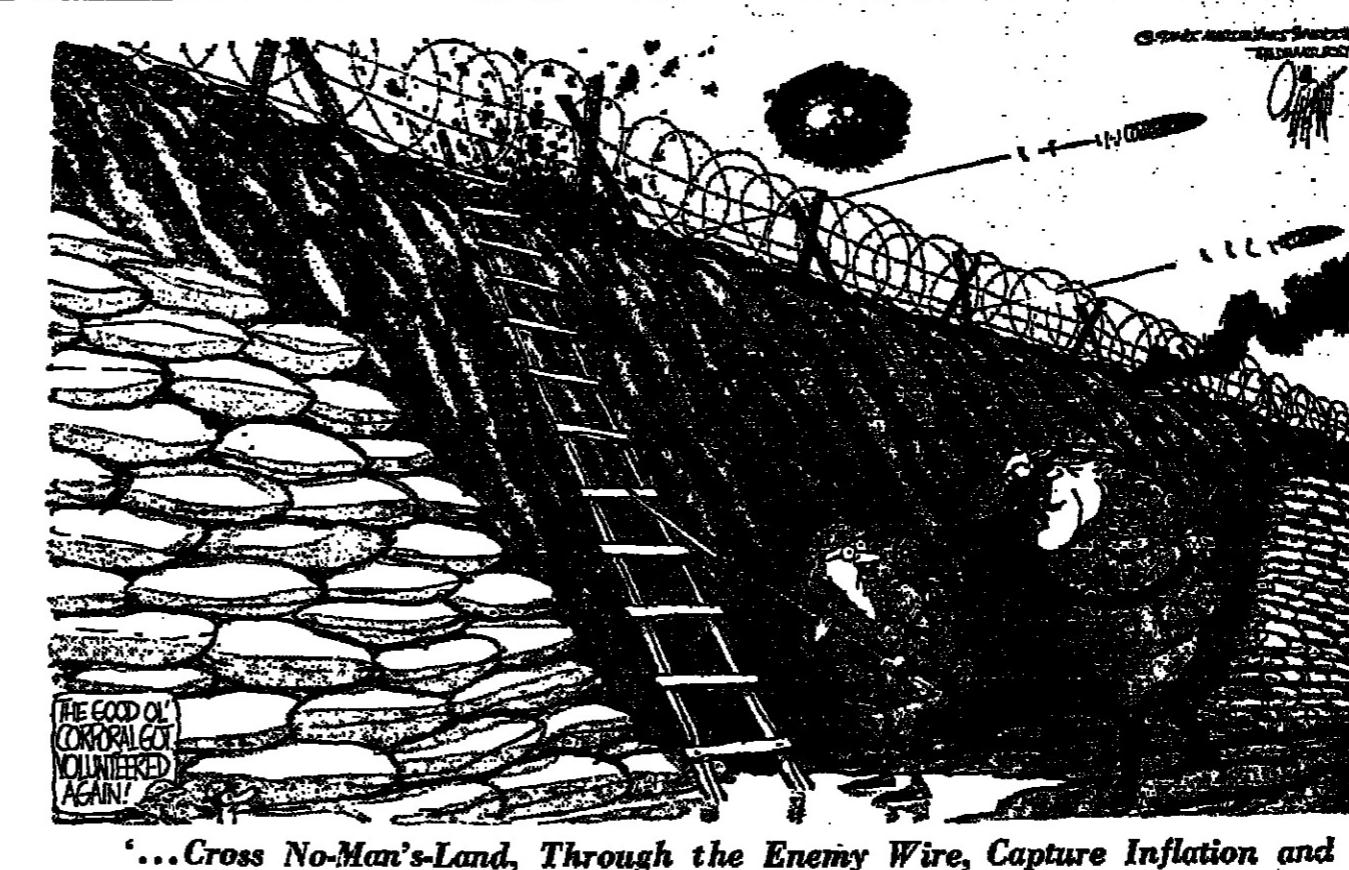
October 14, 1899

WASHINGTON—President McKinley has promptly caused to be issued an official statement that the United States will maintain strict neutrality during the war between Great Britain and the Transvaal. This is the timely and patriotic answer of the government to the ill-advised petitioners who were importuning Mr. McKinley to interfere in the conflict, some of them going to the ridiculous extreme of asking that the United States "aid the Boers against British aggression."

Fifty Years Ago

October 14, 1924

PARIS—Since the announcement yesterday of the death of Anatole France, the French Government has been preoccupied with the manner of homage to be paid to the illustrious writer. Even though it will not be officially a state funeral, the cabinet announced that the funeral services will be paid for by the state, and this amounts to the same thing. The same thing was done for Gambetta in 1885. The remains of Anatole France are likely to rest in the Panthéon soon after this "state" funeral.



President Ford on the Hustings

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—In the last few days, President Ford has been out campaigning in Vermont, Pennsylvania and Michigan, and in the next few days he will be back trying to drum up votes for the Republicans in Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, Indiana, North and South Carolina and Kentucky.

This seems a little excessive for a President who has been in office only two months and needs the support of a Democratic Congress to deal with the sagging economy. For the more he gets involved in the rough and tumble of the congressional and governor races, the more he is likely to weaken his position as a President who is trying to unite and strengthen the balance of power against him in the Congress or the state houses.

His party is obviously in trouble. The Democrats now hold 32 of the 50 governorships and may come out of the Nov. 5 election with three-fourths of the total, including both New York and California and nine out of the 10 with the biggest electoral votes. This would greatly enhance their chances of organizing the big states for victory in the presidential election of 1976.

Also, the outlook now is for the Democrats to pick up three or four seats to add to their present 53-32 margin in the Senate, and a minimum of 20 seats to add to their present 248-187 margin in the House of Representatives.

Cause for Worry

So he has plenty to worry about. "A catastrophic defeat, as some forecasters are predicting," he said in Detroit the other night, "could write the obituary of the GOP." His major theme is "vote Republican and save the two-party system."

Maybe this argument will work, but it is not the two-party system the people are worried about; it is the economic system, and many of the leaders in the Republican party have been telling him that he can do more for his party by concentrating on mastering his job and fighting the inflation than he can by fighting the Democrats.

Ford's strength is that nobody is mad at him. For the first time since General Eisenhower left town, there are no bitter personal feelings about the man in the White House. Many people disagree with his economic policies, but after years of Vietnam and Watergate and vicious contention over Johnson and Nixon and to a lesser extent Kennedy, the atmosphere is not charged with personal or political hatred.

This mood is not likely to last very long with the President flying around the country addressing partisan audiences that love the old party rows. And besides, the more he emphasizes his party's interest the more he provokes cries of Watergate.

Ford has done very well as long as he has concentrated on the larger issues. It is when he has seemed to be acting out of par-

sonal or partisan motives that he has gotten into trouble. His portion of former President Nixon and his excessive financial rewards to his disgraced predecessor raised serious questions of favoritism, and put his judgment in doubt.

His tardiness in weeding out many of Nixon's aides and rewarding other members of the Nixon team with new appointments have also suggested that he had not abandoned the old party ways. And his campaign for a solid month before the election is likely to erode his general support without changing the balance of power against him in the Congress or the state houses.

As a matter of fact, many Republicans who believe in him and appreciate his ability to raise funds by his appearances at these party rallies are nevertheless fearful that vigorous campaigning may emphasize national issues and revive memories of a Washington most Republican candidate who would like to forget. Some of them have even suggested that the last election is no sure precedent for the next.

In fact, while the Democrats are back on their old themes, running against Nixon and the recession, as they ran against Hoover and the Depression for over a generation, they are a deeply divided party with no outstanding leader to carry them back to the White House.

Ford's great opportunity, assuming he runs in 1976, which is a big assumption, was not to lead the party charge, but to preside over a nation that was sick of personal and partisan strife and longing for peace and hard work on the long-neglected domestic issues of the nation.

He was not elected by his party but confirmed by a Democratic majority in the Congress. He had a chance to put together a nonpartisan government of the best men and women available, none of whom could afford his command of service after the Nixon resignation. This would have served the nation better than sticking to the old party routines, and in the end it would probably have been better politics for the Republicans as well.

State Level

There is not one Republican party in America or one Democratic party, but 50 Republican parties and 50 Democratic parties, with different leaders and structures and opportunities in each state. The Republicans were supposed to be wiped out in the Goldwater massacre of 1964, but have been back in the White House most of the time ever since. Nixon won the greatest victory in the history of American politics in 1972, and threw it away a year later. The one clear political lesson from Harry Truman to Gerald Ford is that the last election is no sure precedent for the next.

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Aristotle and De Gaulle

By C. L. Sulzberger

A development that would have changed the world.

Today one can detect certain consequences of Caramanlis' studies and reflections in Paris. He learned from Aristotle that "all men are ruled by their own interest and their interest lies in whatever preserves the state." He also learned from him that Solon, the early Athenian statesman, insisted: "He shall be disenchanted who, in time of faction, takes neither side." In other words, democracy demands commitment from its adherents.

He returned to Athens last July (aboard a plane provided by France's President Giscard d'Istria) and picked up the pieces of a wrecked Greek state bequeathed by the departed, unlaunched colonels. Very soon he was impressed by the increased political maturity of the Greek people whom he had not seen since 1963.

Caramanlis knows the fickle, kinetic spirit of his countrymen. He realizes he must move fast in producing the structure of the new state. He is determined that the next constitution must provide for a stronger executive to avoid legislative anarchy.

In this sense he inclines toward the Gaullist formula but the constitutionalist that he believes would be somewhat less authoritarian than France's. Moreover, it is not yet clear whether the strong executive would be a chief of state or chief of government.

Should the promised referendum on monarchy-versus-republic favor the king's return, the latter would have less power—as in Britain. If a republic is chosen, its president would have more authority—more or less along current French lines.

Whatever way, the idea would be to make the state's administrative machinery more effective. Obviously Caramanlis sees himself in either role under a new administration—president or prime minister, armed with power—depending how the referendum turns out.

But for him the paramount problem of Greece is clearly not one of regime, of monarchy-versus-republic. It is simply political. He is convinced that if there is a sound political life in the nation—where men see their interest lies in preserving the state—either system can work. This is the goal of his new democracy, a cocktail of Aristotle and De Gaulle.

The enormous responsibility thrust upon him by these problems curiously refreshed Caramanlis. His first meeting with De Gaulle, when he had not seen him since 1963,

was a great success. He managed to impose his views on De Gaulle, who was then still a powerful figure in the French government. Caramanlis' views were accepted by De Gaulle, who was then still a powerful figure in the French government.

The people who benefited from the past inflation, the bankers and oil companies, can very well afford a year or two of smaller earnings, or none.

JOSEPH MORRIS

Praia de Alvor, Portugal.

For the Arab countries between Jordan and Israel, under certain precautionary conditions for a limited number of years, should also be acceptable to practical minded Israelis, and the good offices of the United States should make it possible for this quid pro quo to be brought about before it is too late for us all, the Arabs, the Israelis and the West.

HARRISON LEWIS.

Maddams, Malta.

Letters

Israel and Oil Prices

Reading of Kissinger's concern for the political stability of the West as a result of the spiraling costs of oil (IHT, Sept. 26-28), where no mention is made of the Israeli-Arab problem, moves me to suggest we go back to where we started and work from there.

For the Arab countries to maintain, on the one hand, that their sudden boost in the price of oil only goes to match the inflation in prices generally, and for Kissinger, on the other, to propose that oil consumers should try to persuade the producers to cooperate is to evade the basic problems, namely, the occupation of Arab territory, and the resettlement of the Palestinians.

As for the first, all Israel requires is to have borders secure from attack. If that is possible only by occupying some Arab territories that were unoccupied wasteland, a solution acceptable to practical minded Arabs should be possible. In exchange, the establishment of a state of

oil in the ground. Their insistence on being paid in stable currencies is just common sense. So it should be apparent to the consuming countries—they had better stabilize their money. They should stop buying oil. The people should be taught the facts of life. They cannot afford the profligate use of any commodity.

Oil should be rationed now until our balance of payments is brought in line and everything will swiftly fall in place.

The people who benefited from the past inflation, the bankers and oil companies, can very well afford a year or two of smaller earnings, or none.

MAGGIE SHAPIRO

Saint-Germain-en-Laye, France.

Tax Surcharge Unites U.S. In Opposition

By George F. V.

WASHINGTON.—Perhaps the commotion about Pres. Ford's proposed 5-per-cent surcharge on family income \$10,000 is an example of the subtle Hegel called "the spirit of reason."

The Vietnam war divided the nation. The devous (1) deficit financing of the war led the inflation that still exists. Now the inflation has led the surcharge proposal suddenly the nation is united in opposition to the surcharge.

Throwing caution to the wind, the politicians have denounced tax increase. These denunciations do not necessarily mean increase is wise. One thing that: The surcharge can plausibly described (as Mr. Ford describes it) as "the acid" our determination to whittle people live with inflation.

To the extent that it charges revenues do not economic stimulation (in the new housing subsidy Ford wants, and replacement losses lost on the investment tax credit), the would pay for a new welfare corps that would provide unemployed persons who have lost their unemployment benefits.

Perhaps it is conceivable such a corps would be able to improve, beautify and enhance the environment where. But a rose is a rose, and a welfare program cannot be called an anti-environmental program just because people say are bearing an unjust burden imposed by the nation.

By forthrightly identifying programs (economic, social and welfare) that the would finance, Mr. Ford has added to a sound principle. A wise man once stated: "We will never get a law saying that every program must be a good program." Will Rogers, as part of his comedy act, once said: "It is a measure of his good taste that Americans treat this sound, sober and a laughing matter."

Will Rogers also said: "wants to be called common especially common people" have changed, at least moment. The instant I announced his surcharge per level incomes, a shot up from sea to shiny "Nobody here but us live folks."

Statistically, families with incomes above \$15,000 are at level: The median family in 1973 was just \$12,051.

But today many million families with incomes over \$15,000 do not have much—if a creature income, so the feel the way they assume level" people feel. The instant sometimes unfortunate fact is the democracy feelings often important than, and in to statistics.

On the other hand, occasional impact of statistical feelings is an important of what we jocularly "science" of economics. A friend, a man who remains anonymous lest a nation trust that he becomes identified, has devised what is a solution to some of economic problems. His instant statistics.

His point is that often provoke more emotive thought. Statistics are people to feel different the world, and to decide sensible conditions are "principles" about feelings, and frequently change their about their condition w described in bold statis

By pointing out that charge on "upper level" will hit only 28 per cent taxpayers, the administration is minding more than two-thirds the taxpayers that they level. That statistic will be a solution to some of economic tribulation of wealth.

So, my friend says, can be provocative, divisive and should be a. Who would miss them? think that idea is laughable member that Will Rogers, a son of a poor man, has the right to make American

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1974

FINANCE

romarket

Investors Are Expected to Switch from Short to Long-Term Bonds

By Carl Gewirtz

Oct. 13 (CET).—Their fingers have their thumbs up, indicating a fundamental shift in strategy is in the works now since the name of has been to stay "liquidizing cash resources to the maximum rise in interest rates. In a rampant inflation, it is known that the best way to their capital was to reinvest at even less when the loan was

Interest-sensitive funds have begun moving out of the United States—first to the Eurodollar market, where rates are now at a five-month low—and then into other currencies, dropping the value of the dollar on the foreign-exchange markets. But this can go just so far because neither Washington nor its allies want to see exchange-rate changes affecting imports and exports, upsetting their domestic policies at this critical juncture.

It appears certain, then, that the de-escalation of U.S. interest rates will be followed elsewhere so that the difference between rates will remain unchanged.

This is not to say that short-term interest rates will plummet; by historic standards they will remain high. But they will fall below long-term rates, which is normally where they belong.

Bankers believe this will entice investors back into the long-term bond market. A revival of bond markets worldwide is critical because business is in dire need of converting its overextended short-term indebtedness to banks into long-term financing which is

Economic Indicators			
WEEKLY COMPARISONS			
Commodity Index	Latest Week	Prior Week	1973
Crude Oil	42.4	42.2	41.7
"Currency in circ."	75,322,000	\$74,822,000	\$82,251,000
Total loans . . .	\$152,717,000	\$152,114,000	\$106,600,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,220,000	2,274,000	2,250,000
Auto production . . .	182,137	161,785	194,878
Daily oil prod. (bbls)	8,714,000	8,685,000	8,271,000
Gasoline prod. . .	541,000	545,000	577,000
Gasoline inv. . .	34,382,000	34,378,000	35,900,000
Gas Inv. . .	157	285	180
Gas failures . . .	157	285	180
Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, all electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.			
MONTHLY COMPARISONS			
Employed . . .	Sept.	Prior Month	1973
Unemployed . . .	55,335,000	\$51,187,000	\$51,132,000
Unemployment . . .	4,874,000	4,240,000	4,240,000
Ind'l Prod. . .	1,152.2	125.7	115.5
"Excl. 2"	1,152.2	125.7	117.5
Personal Income . . .	\$1,163,200,000	\$1,158,500,000	\$1,067,500,000
Money supply . . .	\$281,960,000	\$285,960,000	\$285,500,000
Commodity price index . . .	158.2	148.3	135.1
Construction contr. . .	170	177	169
Gov't's inventories . . .	\$129,247,000	\$128,731,000	\$114,907,000
Exports . . .	24,277,200	25,062,000	25,062,000
Imports . . .	30,635,000	30,635,000	30,610,000
*000 omitted. *Figure subject to revision by source.			

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, all electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

E-Estimated

possible by issuing bonds. This backlog-up demand will keep long-term rates from falling.

Eurobond dealers report that process of rebalancing the market may be under way. Compared to the recent doldrums, there was quite heavy demand last week. Most of this was for notes—five-year issues—which rose up to two points, or \$20. Long-term issues of U.S. borrowers gained about three-quarters of a point, on average.

(Continued on Page II, Col. 3)

Given the high yields prevailing in the depressed secondary market, bankers and bond dealers expect that investors will use the cash from their maturing short-term investments to buy bonds rather than re-invest in the short-term instruments.

These specialists also believe that bonds of U.S. issuers will prove especially appealing. At the moment, nobody wants to touch these bonds due to the un-

certainty over what would be in the presidential message and relief that it did not contain harsh anti-inflation measures that might drag the economy further downward.

Most of the market's strength doubtless was due to the gathering evidence that inflation and rising interest rates are indeed abating—for the moment, at least. Wholesale Prices

That evidence showed up most cogently in last week's report on wholesale prices. The rise of only one-tenth of 1 per cent in the last month was the smallest rise in almost a year.

Evidence also appeared in the

The U.S. Economic Scene

Ford Plan Displeases Both Parties' Politicians

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (NYT).—If President Ford was surprised as he was reported to have been by the depth and the breadth of public criticism after his pardon for his predecessor in the White House, he may be equally shocked at the reaction to his 10-point economic program has drawn.

Politicians of both parties don't like it. Neither do many labor leaders and environmentalists. Similarly the general public, at first blush, also seemed highly disappointed and let down. Only the financial markets and some investment areas have taken much heart from the proposal that the President laid out before a joint session of Congress last Tuesday.

The stock market celebrated the program with a record rally after the speech, with the Dow Jones Industrial average soaring more than 78 points in spirited trading. Only a small part of the gain, however, could be attributed to the various elements in the President's wide-ranging blueprint.

Some of Wall Street's enthusiasm doubtless could be traced to the ending of the uncertainty over what would be in the presidential message and relief that it did not contain harsh anti-inflation measures that might drag the economy further downward.

Most Wall Streeters felt that President Ford's economic program to combat inflation, which he disclosed Tuesday, played only a minor role in the market's sharp run-up last week.

At the end of trading on Friday, the Dow Jones industrial average was up 73.61 points at 658.117.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the widely followed average had a combined rise of 45.45 points, its biggest two-day advance since Dec. 6-7, 1973, when the gain totaled 49.74 points.

Increased institutional activity rocketed volume last week to 95,73

million shares from 73.18 million shares the week before. Brokers pointed out that many institutions had been playing a waiting game for months as stock prices declined. Last week the institutions apparently decided to participate in the market again as the bargain prices prevailing were too attractive to resist.

One broker commented that small investors still remained on the sidelines, evidently waiting for more concrete signs that last week's sharp rally was not just a temporary pick-up.

Prices rose in the credit markets, especially among corporate and municipal bonds, reflecting recent declines in short-term interest rates.

continuing downward drift of interest rates—the banks' prime rate fell to 11 1/8 per cent—reflecting a softening demand for credit in an economy that is definitely headed toward greater recession. Moreover, consumer demand in many lines is declining because of high prices and because of reduced real income in the public's hands. Shortages of many key commodities are fast disappearing. And many businesses, as a result of better supply conditions, lower demand and expensive borrowing costs, are cutting inventory accumulation and capital-spending programs.

The recession is gathering force, continuing to rise in the market's sharp run-up last week.

The upswing was triggered by the fact that several more banks lowered their prime rate (the interest they charge their most credit-worthy customers) to 11 1/2 per cent, or 12 per cent, its historic high. High interest rates have been depressing stock prices all year.

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New York Stock Market

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no station and according his address only lukewarm, sprinkled applause that seemed more polite than enthusiastic.

Three Problems

Perhaps too much had been expected. Or maybe the assembled legislators in the House might not have recognized, as the President's economic advisers seemed to, that the nation now faces not one public enemy (inflation) in the economic area, but three: growing recession, exceedingly high oil and other energy costs and a general high-level wave of inflation.

To a large extent, the President's outline was most credible, though politically unrealistic in some respects. Its greatest fault, it seems, was the request for a 5-per-cent tax surcharge on both personal and corporate incomes. Public budgets can't stand it, consumers won't have the money to pay it and the tax burden would lie heavily on too many persons in the lower-income strata.

What should have been offered, many analysts agree, would have been a new excise tax on gasoline usage to obtain needed federal revenues to pay for additional government outlays to aid the poor and unemployed or to compensate for lower income resulting from the suggested liberalization of taxes in the investment area. Higher gasoline taxes would have the added benefit of tending to reduce the need for high-cost oil and to help conserve energy.

Although many businessmen expressed enthusiasm over the President's economic package, a number of them privately indicated that they would favor some mandatory limits on oil imports, such as France recently imposed, and greater taxation on the wealthier segment of society, not the lower or middle-income groups.

WD Co. 20

Walbaum's 24

Walls Ind. 28

Wal-Mart 1,740

Wal-Mart Stores Un

New York Bond Sales

	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net Change
(Continued from Page 16.)						
HIT 73412	22	22	22	22	+1	
HIT 73413	22	22	22	22	+1	
HIT 73414	22	22	22	22	+1	
HIT 73415	22	22	22	22	+1	
HIT 73416	22	22	22	22	+1	
HIT 73417	22	22	22	22	+1	
HIT 73418	22	22	22	22	+1	
HIT 73419	22	22	22	22	+1	
HIT 73420	22	22	22	22	+1	
HIT 73421	22	22	22	22	+1	
HIT 73422	22	22	22	22	+1	
HIT 73423	22	22	22	22	+1	
HIT 73424	22	22	22	22	+1	
HIT 73425	22	22	22	22	+1	
HIT 73426	22	22	22	22	+1	
HIT 73427	22	22	22	22	+1	
HIT 73428	22	22	22	22	+1	
HIT 73429	22	22	22	22	+1	
HIT 73430	22	22	22	22	+1	
HIT 73431	22	22	22	22	+1	
HIT 73432	22	22	22	22	+1	
HIT 73433	22	22	22	22	+1	
HIT 73434	22	22	22	22	+1	
HIT 73435	22	22	22	22	+1	
HIT 73436	22	22	22	22	+1	
HIT 73437	22	22	22	22	+1	
HIT 73438	22	22	22	22	+1	
HIT 73439	22	22	22	22	+1	
HIT 73440	22	22	22	22	+1	
HIT 73441	22	22	22	22	+1	
HIT 73442	22	22	22	22	+1	
HIT 73443	22	22	22	22	+1	
HIT 73444	22	22	22	22	+1	
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Sunday: Sutton Evens Series for Dodgers

By Ira Miller

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 13 (UPI).—Los Angeles Dodgers got the world series today they had just two catchers for the Oakland A's. Yeager, the catcher who singled home the first and Joe Ferguson, the playing rightfield, hit a home run to provide all the Los Angeles needed to A's, 3-2.

Los Angeles also got some brilliant. Don Sutton checked one-time champs on four the first eight innings their human pitching.

Mike Marshall came ninth to put down ater the A's scored their 5.

Marshall did it in just he surrendered a no-out single to Joe Rudi that kind fans heart.

Marshall, who pitched regular season games, two games and now two games, struck out Gene

's called on Herb Wash-

er's run for Rudi.

A machine against ma-

man who pitches every

but the man who does

but run.

All picked Washington is second throw to first, for all practical purposes, ball game, but then Mar-

ll had to get the final

he did it by fanning

Angel Mangual on

che-

est tied the best-of-

title for baseball's world

ship at one victory each

No. 3 scheduled for

night in Oakland.

riders, who made 11 hits

13 runners on base in

's opener by the same

made better use of

hits they got off Vida

ay.

on had the biggest of

a two-run line over the

straight center after

they had beaten out an

it in the sixth.

ade it 3-0, gave Sutton

in he would need in the

nd made Ferguson feel

out what had happen-

s the man at bat when

ish) Hunter came in o

out in the ninth and

struck him out to end it.

didn't do my job," Fer-

mid at the time. The

Dodgers scored their first run to day in the second inning.

With one out, Blue still looking for his first series victory after seven appearances—walked Ron Cey on four pitches.

Bill Russell followed with a 3-

and-3, hit-and-run single down

the rightfield line to send Cey to third, and Yeager drilled a single up the middle to score Cey.

The way Sutton was pitching the first seven innings, it looked like that might be all Los An-

ger's need.

The A's had only two hits

through seven and never mounted anything even resembling a threat.

In the eighth, however, after Sutton had given up three runs to Russell, and he turned that into an inning-end-

ing double play.

Oakland loaded the bases when Russell, the shortstop, booted Bert Campaneris's grounder for an error before Sutton got the speedy Bill North to hit another grounder to Russell, and he turned that into an inning-end-

Baltimore in 1966.

Then came a walk to Wynn, followed by manager Dark—who excused Holtzman and called for Fingers, fresh from his clubhouse scuffle with John (Blue Moon) Odom 24 hours earlier.

Fingers struck out Garvey, the cleanup hitter, but then nicked Joe Ferguson with a pitch, loading the bases. But Ron Cey left the three runners hanging with a fly to Joe Rudi in leftfield.

It was 2-1 when the A's teed home a final run in the eighth.

They got it when Campaneris singled, Bill North bunted him to second and Sal Bando hit a high chop to Cey—who grabbed the ball on a high leap but then threw it low past first base while Campaneris scored and Bando ran all the way to third.

Jackson followed with a high

fly to medium right-center and Bando tagged up at third, then headed home. But at the last moment, Ferguson crossed in front of Wynn, caught the ball and fired a perfect throw to Steve Yeager, who absorbed the full impact of the crashing Bando for the third out. It was the fielding gem of the sunny afternoon.

When the Dodgers went to bat

for the last time, that one "lost"

Oakland run didn't seem particu-

larly important. But Wynn sud-

dently drove one just beyond the

leftfield fence for a home run and

Garvey lined a single to right.

A double past third base. He did

the same thing twice against the

Mets last year and drew a walk in

his first time at bat yesterday,

so was the offensive light

for Oakland even if he was pitch-

ing in trouble for much of his

five innings.

He advanced to third base when a curveball from Messer-

smith broke past the catcher for

a wild pitch. And he scored when Bert Campaneris pushed

a squeeze bunt to the right side

on the 3-and-2 pitch. Messer-

smith fielded the ball, conceded

the run and threw out Campa-

neris while Holtzman crossed for

the 2-0 lead.

The Dodgers, still scoreless

despite six singles, finally got

going in the bottom of the fifth

with help from Oakland's nor-

mally tight defense. With one

down, Dave Lopes doubled a slow

grounder toward shortstop that

Campameris kicked while bend-

ing over to scoop it up. That was one

error. Then with Lopes running,

Bill Buckner bounded one over

Tenace's reach behind first base,

sending Lopes to third.

probably the best personnel in

baseball. We know what we

want—money."

The Dodgers left 12 men on

base, to be precise, and that

proved their undoing—and their

rivals' talent for unorthodox

behavior and opportunism. They

entered the big show with the

best record in baseball, 102 vic-

tories in 161 games, but they

falterred when the A's began doing

their unlikely thing.

In the top of the second inning,

Messersmith threw one strike and

one ball before Jackson supplied

the first run of the First West

Coast series. Swinging left-

handed, he powered a high drive 400

feet to the opposite field into the

seats in left-center. He had

hit 23 home runs in the regular

season.

In the fifth, Oakland raised

the ante to 2-0 with another hit

of way-out work. Holtzman, who

had not been to bat all summer

because American League pitchers

yield to designated hitters, pulled

a double past third base. He did

the same thing twice against the

Mets last year and drew a walk in

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a wild pitch. And he scored when

Bert Campaneris pushed a squeeze

bunt to the right side.

Raiders 14, Chargers 10

At San Diego, Kenny Stabler

threw two touchdown passes, the

second on the first play of the

fourth quarter, as Oakland scored

a see-saw 14-10 victory over the

Chargers in the AFC West.

Tommy Morrison, who had

been 10-0, had a 10-1 record

when he was traded to the Raiders.

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